

3

*Discusses & Disorders of the Liver.*

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F 39



V Where these Symptoms are absent there is  
often nothing but preternatural excitement,  
and where they <sup>are</sup> present the liver in one  
Case which I examined, after exhibited  
no one mark of Disease.

+ Dr. Sydenham describes a Dry Colic mor-  
bus in which nothing is discharged  
upwards and downwards but Air.  
This Air I believe for ~~the~~ facts formerly  
mentioned is a secretion from the liver.



I ~~should~~ have treated of the hepatic state of  
Liver. I shall now take notice of ~~its chronic~~  
the next disease I named viz.  
~~Dyscrasia and Disorders.~~

~~From the Office I have assigned to~~  
the liver, you will readily suppose its healthy  
Functions are of great consequence to life, and  
that many causes act upon it so as to in-  
duce disease & Disorders.

I ~~shall~~ ~~now~~ ~~consider~~ a preternatural Function &  
Excretion of Bile, <sup>Chyle and water. Perhaps I might</sup> ~~meaning a kind of Diabetes~~  
<sup>add Gout</sup> ~~of the Liver.~~ <sup>The secretion of bile</sup> it is attended with sickness, vomiting  
or diarrhoea - a sense of depression, & sometimes  
a sallow complexion. <sup>These</sup> ~~Causes~~ <sup>of this</sup>  
~~Disease are~~ <sup>Life force of remote Cause</sup>

1. Intemperance in the Use of Ardent Spirits.  
The first Use of these baneful liquors is hep-  
-atic characterized by the fable of Prometheus,



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who is said to have <sup>2</sup>shot fire from heaven.  
Their effects are as happily characterized by  
the punishment of this theft. It was - a  
valture preying upon his liver.

2 Intemperance in eating, especially high  
seasoned ~~and~~ fat animal food. Hence we  
so often meet with this disease in full feders.  
The large liver of the turkey is said to be owing  
to its excess in eating foul aliment.

3 Great heat. Hence it occurs most frequently  
in warm countries & hot weather.

4 Violent ~~physical~~ exercise.

5 The motion of a ship at sea, at the  
bile in this case is thrown into the stomach.

6 Violent emotions & passions of the mind,



its frequency in the Southern States.  
✓ They constitute  $\frac{8}{10}$  of its causes, and hence  
12 It is the evanescent symptom of  
an inflammation of the liver.

13 Dr. Prost says he has often found  
Worms in the livers of persons that  
have been affected with this form  
of hepatic disease. Perhaps they exist  
there in order to prevent or lessen  
the disease by

Its Remedies <sup>should be p: 6 A</sup> are 1st if the pulse  
be full - Calomel - Blisters to wrists  
Side - whiskey - a vegetable diet, and exercise  
- a cold climate and tonic medicines.

The next disease 1109. p 88 of  
printed copy.



particularly angry.

6 The Gout. This discharge of bile is so common in the Gout that Dr Darwin supposes it to be the Gout to be seated in the liver, & that Gouty humours very often arise from it. The opinion is erroneous, and is refuted not only by the history of Gout, but by the Analogies of all other diseases.

7 Contusions <sup>& Diseases</sup> in the head. Of this there are many records in the history of medicine.

8 The bite of the Rattlesnake & of some other <sup>poisonous</sup> Snakes. It is always attended when death is induced, by a puking of bile.

9 a diseased uterus. in gonorrhea's case.

10 Obstructed Spleen.

11 Miasmata - <sup>these</sup> are common in marshy countries even where they don't produce Hepatitis. ✓



+ It is this ~~in~~ limpid fluid resembling wa-  
-ter which I have supposed, formed the  
immense discharge of water from the  
kidneys which is called Diabetes ~~Agonizans~~ <sup>Agonizans</sup>.

- In the case I have related it was a Diabetes  
~~Agonizans~~ turned upwards. This water sometimes <sup>passes</sup>  
this the bowels in watery stools. - It is water-brash of  
liver. ~~It has been erroneously~~ <sup>as</sup>

+ This whitish matter I believe to be Chyle  
~~discharged from the liver~~ <sup>perhaps</sup>  
and that it constitutes that ~~form~~  
~~it may not be improper to add imperfect~~  
Chyle, ~~the basis I suspect that forms~~

of Diarrhea which is called the Colic  
flux, is ~~nothing but a Discharge of im-~~  
~~perfect Chyle from the bowels.~~ The

stools in this case are always white.

~~and~~ It is <sup>an intestinal</sup> ~~local~~ Diabetes Chylosus.

~~It accords with~~ <sup>the Chyle instead</sup> of being absorbed  
by the lacteals & passing out of the system by  
the kidneys - salivary glands - lungs & pores  
~~passes~~ <sup>passes</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>only</sup> this the bowels. When  
it is discharged by the kidneys it is a  
Renal Diabetes Chylosus.



<sup>my father</sup>  
The bile which <sup>4</sup>are  
~~The bile~~ There is a great difference in the  
<sup>& color & quality</sup>  
Quantity of the bile which is thus discharged,  
from the liver are <sup>being</sup> bloody, or  
It is green - yellow - dark coloured - black,  
rather reddish - whitish or chylous, <sup>vis water</sup>  
and limpid as Rock water. The last of:  
<sup>a merchant of this city.</sup>  
- cured in the late B. Fuller, I have seen  
him discharge ~~about~~ quarts of it a time,  
and with but little pain. Upon examining  
his gall bladder after death, we found it  
filled with the same kind of limpid water  
that he had been in the habit of discharging  
for many years. There were several ~~small~~  
gall stones in his gall bladder which had  
polished themselves by their attrition  
upon each other. They are now in the  
possession of Dr. Physick. <sup>+</sup> ~~To the matter to~~ <sup>ch</sup>

This preternatural secretion & excretion  
of Bile, has been called by many names.



*[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is very light and difficult to decipher.]*

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5  
When it badly affects the stomach with  
nausea, or vomiting, persons are said to  
be bilious. When it creates a diarrhoea it  
has been called an hepatic flux. Considering  
~~the nature of the liquor thus discharged~~  
that <sup>it</sup> is a part of the chyle formed by the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
process of nature for that purpose, I think  
it <sup>being watery - or chylous</sup> might be called a Diabetes of the liver,  
<sup>according to the quality of the matter discharged from it</sup>  
~~be called~~ It will be difficult to tell when  
hepatic or when cystic bile is discharged. The  
latter I presume is always increased with  
the former, and they must necessarily  
be mixed in the alimentary canal.  
~~and thus~~ Hepatic bile can be discharged  
alone, only when the excretion of bile  
is prevented by an obstruction of the  
cystic duct. & this I believe is often the case  
in this disease.



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<sup>and worms</sup>  
bilious, chylous, Diacutes of the liver &

This Disease is often confined to the Duration of the Cancer which excites it, but it is often of a Chronic nature, and continues for many years. ~~Thus~~ It is sometimes

~~The Remedies for it attend with Worms.~~

Dr. Keast says he has often found Worms in the <sup>bowels</sup> ~~livers~~ of persons whose livers have secreted an unusual quantity of bile. If the final cause <sup>of</sup> the existence of Worms (which I formerly ascribed) in all young Animals be a correct one, it will viz to consume superfluous

Chyle, - then we can account at once for this existence in this Disease - It is to consume <sup>superfluous or</sup> the redundant Chyle secreted by the ~~liver~~ liver Disease.

A The Remedies for this Disease



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of the Liver are palliative & radical.

<sup>the liver</sup>  
The 1 or palliative remedies are, <sup>gentle</sup> ~~gentle~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~or~~ purges. The former should be used rarely and cautiously. I think I have seen them do mischief in a physician in this city who resorted to them every week or ten days. The purges should be magnesia-Rhubarb & Calomel - & now then Jalap & Calomel.

3 A draught of hot water every morning. This is highly commended by Dr Saunders. <sup>It meets & chills the bile</sup> ~~It chills the bile~~ <sup>by diluting it</sup> ~~with~~ the bile when it is most redundant, and most acrid, that is in the morning. From a small teacup - but to half a pint, may be taken at a time. The heat of the water gives it a moderately tonic power.







4

Of Fasting. This should be ~~from~~ as complete as  
the System can bear, and at least once a week.  
Recollect Dr Traushlin's practice, & the fact of  
Redi, of famine rendering the bowels clean & white,  
& Blisters. - I have used them with great advan-  
-tage. It is ~~from~~ probably in this ~~case~~ Diarrhoea from  
this cause, that Blisters do so much service in the  
manner <sup>now</sup> formerly mentioned.

The <sup>two</sup> radical Remedies are

1 Avoiding all its exciting causes, particularly  
the two <sup>of its</sup> most common causes - viz ardent  
Spirits, and fat animal food.

2 Reduced diet. The <sup>often</sup> stomach ~~has~~ <sup>often</sup> retains its healthy  
<sup>actions</sup> in this disease, ~~from~~ and or it is under the  
influence of a subnatural appetite, hence  
the double, and diseased labors of the liver.  
The less nourishing the diet, the better. Rice  
potatoes - dry bread &c should be preferred with  
a small quantity of fish, or lean meats.  
3 If the Stomach be affected with Dyspepsia,



17  
✓ The Liver is ~~often~~ Sometimes  
affected with ~~a~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~is~~ what I have called a  
Lientery - that is a discharge of its  
Chyle in so ~~cloud~~ ~~clear~~ crude a state that  
it passes out of the bowels in a Diarrhea  
known by the name of hepatic flux.  
I have suspected what is called Colic flux is nothing  
- ~~The~~ ~~flux~~ ~~is~~ ~~nothing~~ but chyle unmixed with feces.  
The ~~flux~~ ~~is~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~but~~ ~~chyle~~ ~~unmixed~~ ~~with~~ ~~feces~~.  
This Disease are unimpaired. Its Remedies  
are Dysenteric - particularly a spare -  
vegetable Diet. In <sup>Mr</sup> Hall's Case. -



which is often the case. All the remedies  
for it should be proscribed. [The more  
imperfectly the stomach performs its labors,  
the more imperfect Chyle it will give  
to be perfected by the liver.] The <sup>chalybeate</sup> mineral  
waters have often performed great cures of  
this disease. ~~They~~ They strengthen the  
stomach, & palliate the <sup>dyspeptic</sup> symptoms,  
by diluting the bile. also faldoda-de  
4 Frictions upon the region of the liver, or  
gently stimulating plasters.

5 Calomel in such doses as to gently to  
affect the mouth. The disease is always  
suspended by this medicine, and when  
aided by other remedies generally cures.

6 A Change of Climate where it is in-  
duced by a hot one, and travelling to a cold ~~one~~  
90 to 102 88 of printed copy



✓ It is induced by <sup>most of</sup> ~~all~~ the causes that induce Diarrhoea of the liver, when protracted for a length of time.

It is more common in the west than in <sup>middle</sup> northern latitudes, from exaltation being so much expended by heat that the vessels in the liver are unable to emit the tones of inflammation from the impressions that induce it. They descend directly below disease to disorder. It may



This disease is often confined to the duration  
of the course which exists it, but it is often  
of a chronic nature, and  
Disorders of the liver.

~~to the next~~ <sup>or</sup> next affection of the liver that I shall  
mention is the one I have described, that is  
an obstruction of the secretion of  
bile. <sup>all the forms</sup> It is often <sup>of the disease</sup> ~~found~~ in the first stage of yellow fever.  
<sup>of the disease</sup> ~~Diabetes of the liver.~~ We see it sometimes in

Drunkards. After having been red, <sup>or</sup> yellow  
for a number of years, they gradually become  
pale, from an absence of bile in their blood.  
This pallid appearance in drunkards is generally  
a forerunner of death. It marks the highest  
grade of drunkenness, as white does the highest  
grade of heat. <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> ~~It~~ <sup>It</sup> needs frequent attacks  
of ~~abdominal~~ fever. 3 It ~~needs~~ <sup>needs</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>Hepatitis,</sup>  
<sup>4</sup> It sometimes attends Scrophula. The  
Obstruction is attended with different degrees



be known by the face assuming not  
a yellow, but a sallow or olive color,<sup>or</sup>  
sometimes a pale color

~~It biliousness ends in atrophy~~

+ The liver swells in health but dull  
sensitivity, and this it soon loses by disease.  
~~It is even contracted in its size by Hepatitis.~~  
~~Some~~ An Abscess often exists in it for <sup>years</sup> without  
- out detection, as in Pland: Ford - It  
belongs to dream disorders.



of hardness, from that of dry flesh up to  
Schismus. The liver in this torpid state res-  
sembles the brain in fatuity. <sup>It has its grades. When it</sup>  
<sup>occupies the whole liver</sup> called it, after Dr. Pison Hepitalgia. ~~add It~~

~~heaviness~~ It is attended with some pain,  
costiveness - and when enlarged, with difficult  
decubitus on the left side. It continues in  
some instances for <sup>many</sup> years, but it generally in-  
ends in less time in <sup>ascites</sup> ~~Dropsy~~ from the rupture  
<sup>of the lymphatics of the liver</sup> ~~the lymphatics of the liver~~ <sup>the lymphatics</sup>  
being numerous in this viscus, the rupture  
of their <sup>healthy</sup> actions, naturally produces that disease  
from the seat it occupies, in the abdomen.

- These obstructions in the liver are more frequent  
than is supposed, especially as they often exist  
with but little or no <sup>pain or</sup> enlargement, ~~and~~  
believe <sup>produce</sup> many other general diseases besides  
Dropsy. ~~It is~~ <sup>It is</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> the important



✓ You will perceive at once gent. the  
same descending scale of ~~causes~~ ~~which produce~~  
the diseases and disorders of the liver which  
I have described, and all them derived in  
great measure from the same cause  
viz miasmata. They are 1 a diffused  
bilious fever. 2 Acute and chronic

Hepatitis - or a suffocated bilious fever,  
3 ~~periodical~~ <sup>answering</sup> ~~head ache~~ <sup>intermittent</sup> ~~instead of~~ <sup>fever</sup>  
3 preternatural secretion & excretion

of ~~bile~~ <sup>of chyle &</sup> ~~hepatic bile~~ <sup>raised with cystic</sup>  
4 of Chyle <sup>5 of</sup> and water from the liver - & <sup>black</sup>  
~~lastly these I might have~~ <sup>black</sup> ~~air~~ <sup>black</sup>  
matter, or blood not coagulable. 8 and  
lastly a suspension of both secretion & excretion

in Dyspepsia. They are all children of one  
parent - viz miasmata. — Take notice  
all those forms of diseases are sometimes  
combined.



part the liver performs in preparing the  
 nourishment of the body, I think it pro-  
 -bly that the suspension of its office, is often  
 the cause of Atrophy - emaciation - or a waste  
 of the body without fever - I am sure Dys-  
 -pepsia - and pulmonary Consumption are  
 produced by its inability to ~~assist in~~ <sup>the</sup> do its duty  
~~is~~ assigned to it in the animal Economy.

It sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage  
<sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> paps thro' the bowels.

V

The Remedies for Hepatitis - are

1 A Caustic to the external region of the liver.  
 I have once seen the liver supplicated by  
 this remedy, & an incipient Dropsy thus  
 prevented & cured. - Polly Redman.

2 The Cold Bath. The late Dr Denonandie  
 assured me, he had seen it cured by this



+ all kinds is probably from its cause  
being unknown, & unsuspected obstruc-  
tions in the liver.

Schismus - to be treated as Hypotalymia.  
Seroschula - by Remedies to be mentioned  
hereafter. —

Its symptoms <sup>are</sup> yellowness all over the  
body, but most manifest in the eyes -  
tongue - dyspepsia of spirits - costiveness  
white stools - now & then diarrhoea (prob-  
ably when from obstruction of Cystic duct  
only) - itching of the skin - a slow fever,  
but frequently a natural pulse & heat —

Costiveness is said to occur chiefly in young  
people - but less frequently in old people,  
& rarely in drunkards. - The tongue  
never yellow - nor humor of eye - leaving no bitter  
taste or yellow vision.



remedy in Bristol in Pennsylvania.

3 Frictions and stimulating applications to the region of the liver.

4 Calomel in small doses continued for months & years. A fabrication is said to do harm in it when it arises from Schismus.

The great Utility of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Chronic Diseases of

6 Travelling, when gentle & persisted in for years, at moderate intervals, has often cured

this disease. 5 Stimulants & tonics of all kinds: especially Chalybeates

A 3<sup>rd</sup> ~~disorder~~ disorder of the liver is

: Jawdill

Its causes are transient & chronic. The

1 are from a Spasm on the Ductus communis: <sup>hence it is epidemic in autumn</sup> <sup>the most interesting</sup> <sup>Colic -</sup>

induced by fear - anger or any other cause;

prepass from contiguous parts - as the

colon when distended with feces, or the

Uterus in pregnancy - the Chronic, or



V or ~~Uterus~~ 5<sup>th</sup> Distention of capsule of Uterus in pregnancy.  
 Dr. Mowbray mentions a case of Jaundice from the common duct becoming impassable or growing up ~~by~~ from dis-  
 ease. If matters in the Duodenum such as coagulated milt obstructing the passage of the bile into it. Take notice that the obstruction is only in the ~~common~~ <sup>cystic</sup> duct.  
 Dr. Mowbray mentions that he once saw the cystic duct so closed by two gall stones that no air could pass this it & yet the patient died without Jaundice. Dr. Rutheford saw <sup>a similar</sup> ~~the same~~ absence of Jaundice where the cystic duct was obstructed by a gall stone as large as a nutmeg. When no Jaundice occurs from an obstruction of this duct only, it is supposed ~~the~~ the obstructing <sup>matters</sup> communicates impressions from the insensible cystic duct to the exquisitely sensible termination of the common duct in the Duodenum, which being excited, is constricted, and thus ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> hepatic bile is retained and absorbed, or reabsorbed <sup>into the blood</sup> ~~over~~ <sup>circulation</sup>.



14 <sup>viscid</sup>  
Permanent causes are impacted bile; or  
2. gall stones obstructing the cystic; or  
common duct; <sup>3</sup> or a tumor or schismus  
in the pancreas. <sup>4</sup> ~~When the~~ absorption is often  
in those ducts. There have been many dis-  
eases in the cystic duct only - in which  
case, ~~the~~ the nourishment of the body goes  
on as usual, & hence we often see the dis-  
ease continue for many years without  
impairing health or life. There have  
been many disputes whether bile ~~has~~ <sup>can</sup>  
exist in the blood. Dr Roebuck has clearly  
proved its presence in the blood in a jaun-  
dice by several experiments. There have  
been ~~many~~ disputes whether the bile is conveyed  
into the blood by absorption, or regurgitation.  
- It is probable in both ways. I think it  
probable the black jaundice as it is called,

8 Dr Stoll has given us an  
account of three cases of fatal jaundice  
in which no obstruction of any kind  
was discovered in the cystic or hepatic  
ducts. The obstruction was probably  
from a tonic spasm which closed  
after death.

+ Dr Stoll says he once saw the cartilages  
& bones tinged with bile, while the brain  
& humors of the eyes were of their  
natural color. —



15-  
is produced by the absorption of bile ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~under~~  
and black by long stagnation in the gall  
bladder. <sup>Dr Smith & W. P. W.</sup> ~~Probably~~ the blackness of the African  
may have been derived originally <sup>in part</sup> from this  
cause. ~~as a time~~ ~~Dr Hall has given~~ ~~reasons~~

Persons of all ages are subject to the jaundice.  
I have seen it in new born Infants. It attacks  
the sexes nearly alike. Out of 100 patients  
whom Dr. Keiburn attended in a given time,  
52 were men & 48 women.

Objects are  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~is~~ seldom coloured in the eye  
by this disease, - owing to the bile tinging  
the tunica conjunctiva only; & not the  
humors of the eye - <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ color is the color of the  
tongue <sup>the quality of the milk of menses</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>always</sup> ~~the~~ taste of the saliva affected  
by the bile which floats in the blood. Milk  
& Oysters & Smith have their natural taste,  
but other Aliments & some liquids sometimes  
excite a bitter taste on the tongue. +

V If a ~~low~~ fever & ~~large~~ pulse attend,  
V.S. - I have bled ~~twice~~ <sup>in the year 1803</sup> in this disease  
with success in the P. Hospital. The  
Obstruction here <sup>was</sup> is accompanied with  
some ~~hepatitis~~ <sup>of the vessel</sup> symptoms of hepatic  
inflammation. Some of you saw an  
instance of great relief being given by this  
remedy in J<sup>r</sup> Lawrence <sup>in Jan: 1809</sup> In the year 1808  
I bled a man almost half a dozen times in  
a jaundice attended <sup>th</sup> with a transient fever  
& a tense blood. ~~the blood was~~ But I did  
not cure him. the blood was uniformly  
viscous. - a fever accompanying jaundice  
is considered as alarming. It is so I believe, <sup>chiefly from a want of V.S.</sup>  
~~A usual measure of being performed by~~  
it. I am now bleeding a man daily for  
this disease attended with general dropsy.  
Feb: 12. 1811.



15 Jan  
The Remedies of Jaundice ~~and the~~  
<sup>symptoms & V</sup> <sup>it arises</sup>  
are regulated by its Causes. If from spasm  
(in which it is always transient) opiate-  
laxatives - the warm Bath & afterwards  
tonics. - If from the pressure of contigu-  
ous parts - removing them by purges if in  
the Colon - and depressing the Uterus, if from  
pregnancy. - If from ~~add~~ an obstruction  
of bile from its viscidit<sup>y</sup>, - by emetics -  
- gentle purges - mineral waters ~~and~~ soap  
and mercury. - If from gall stones &  
drinking large quantities of warm water  
to relax the obstructed duct <sup>of the biliary</sup> ~~of the biliary~~  
<sup>system</sup> duct - shocks of  
Electricity. A Fall of Maryland relates  
a cure suddenly performed from the  
latter remedy! I shall mention other cures.  
- his personally

~~& The juice of the Scurd Lyon has  
been found useful in this disease as  
well as in <sup>all other</sup> Cases of disorder in the liver.  
Dr Zimmerman procured 1200 of the  
extract of it every year for ~~his~~ hepatic  
Obstructions. I have ~~to~~ seen great benefit  
from the juice of it &c.~~



The following prescription has been found  
 useful in removing bilious concretions  
 in the cystic & common duct. Potash  
 Quinacris ʒss Castile Soap ʒi Brandy  
 ʒi from 1/2 to a <sup>whole</sup> wine glass full to  
 be taken three times a day. ~~Return to 100~~

~~The jaundice is sometimes connected with in-  
 = flammation in the liver, in w<sup>ch</sup> case the pulse is  
 full or tense. Here it is useful. I used this  
 remedy several times with success in our hospital  
 about the year 1803.~~

~~A jaundice arising, joined with fever &  
 a <sup>tense</sup> pulse is always alarming. I  
 lost a woman with this form of  
 jaundice last year. <sup>In 1806</sup> I bled her often - her  
 blood was uniformly viscid - & would  
 not act upon her - She died.~~

IV. There is ~~a~~ Disorder in the Liver  
which I have sometimes met with  
which I shall <sup>designate by the name of</sup> ~~call~~ Costiveness. ~~of the~~  
<sup>no more</sup>  
It consists in a preternatural accumu-  
-lation of bile in the gall bladder, & a stagna-  
-tion of it from a torpid state of its fibres.  
- The stools are white in this case, but  
are dark coloured when discharged by active  
purgers. ~~It is~~ It is to be cured by purges &  
such medicines as excite the gall bladder.  
Mercury should be preferred for this purpose.



~~Q.~~ Gall Stones belong to the Diseases &  
Disorders of the Liver.

They are formed from the bills, and ~~are~~  
of ~~a very~~ ~~it~~ differ from each other in the  
following particulars. 1 in size - being no  
larger than a ~~specimen of~~ ~~two~~ small pea, up  
to a small egg.

to a small egg.  
2 In figure being rough & angular, <sup>on</sup> and highly  
polished from their frictions <sup>upon</sup> ~~with~~ each other.

3 In number being from one to 114. That  
immense number of gallstones Dr Shattuck  
tells <sup>us</sup> were found in the gallbladder of a person  
in ~~the~~ <sup>dissected</sup> England by Dr Pufcott of Goulton in  
Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.  
 4 in height - from five grains to 3i 3j 2i 2  
 9<sup>o</sup> ij. A Gall Stone of the latter weight is men-  
 -tioned by Dr Lettsom in the 1<sup>st</sup> Vol: of the medical  
 Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

5 In their Consistence - They are soft of the  
Consistence of Cotton, to and nearly as solid as Bone.

①-②. The liver exhibits the following ap-  
-pearance after death in the diseases & disorders  
which have been described.

after Hepatitis & Dysentery - 1 great ~~con~~  
inflammation - 2 Adhesion to the Diaphragm  
this which matter passed into the lungs,  
by means of Adhesion of the Diaphragm &  
also independent Abscesses in liver & lungs or p<sup>ys</sup>  
lungs. 3 A large Abscess filled with pus - bile &  
blood & communication between this Abscess  
& all the parts into which the matter empties  
itself. These have been mentioned already.  
5 Great Congestion of blood in the liver. 6  
great enlargement of the liver from congestion  
with and without hydatids.  
or Schistosis so as to weigh in one case 27 pounds.  
7 A ~~also~~ a diminished size of the liver.  
This is taken notice of by Dr Saunders. Jones  
saw in a Corpse lying in the P. Hospital.  
An absorption <sup>called by J. Hydatid</sup> of the substance of liver.  
This was the case in his son Jones. 9 A  
Color like the Spleen. 10 ~~Schist~~ General on



partial schisii, <sup>also tubercles.</sup> or general, and  
partial ~~peripneumonia~~ <sup>tubercles.</sup> ~~tubercles.~~ The coats of  
the gall bladder schisious & bony. 12 A

great dilatation of the hepatic - cystic  
and common ducts - to an inch in diameter.

13 Round - or angular stones in the gall  
bladder, or in its ducts. When there is but  
one it is round - when more than one  
they are angular & generally polished.

14 Gangrene. One case only of this state of  
the liver is upon record. Perhaps a bloody  
congestion was mislabeled for it. Mr Bailie

says he never saw a case of it. 15 Worms  
turn over -

✓ I have thus sent: from a large  
 mass of Empirical Rubbish, and from  
 my own Observations delivered to you  
 a short list of all the diseases & disorders  
 of the liver. But you are not to expect  
 to find them in the distinct & plates in w:  
 I have described them. In no viscera  
 are do diseases & disorders anastomose  
 [if I may be allowed the expression] more  
 than in the liver. Decs they are blended,  
 they succeed each other - they alternate  
 with each other - & they mutually  
 produce each other - 29. <sup>Inflamm</sup> Hepatic gallstones  
 & gall stones Inflamm<sup>n</sup>. - I <sup>also</sup> watch  
 these changes narrowly - forget this name  
 the hepatic  
 - attend to the pulse, - and prescribe for  
 the ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> plates of the system should  
 it very a dozen times a day. -



28

~~Viscus~~ ~~have been found in the~~  
~~dissection~~ a remarkable ~~case~~ of this  
kind is recorded by Dr Bond in one of the  
vols of the London med. obs. & Inquiries.  
✓ vi Schirrus - death

### Diseases &

#### Disorders of the Spleen.

From the important use I have ascribed to this  
Viscus: <sup>its diseases & disorders</sup> ~~the obstructions~~ of it from all their cause  
must be attended with injurious consequences to  
the system. If the coarctation of it produce  
Disease in the Stomach, liver - bowels - <sup>urinary</sup> ~~rectum~~  
& genital organs - and discharges of the blood vessels,  
<sup>in every part of the body,</sup>  
then let us suspect it to cease to perform its  
<sup>chronic</sup> functions when ever we find ~~the~~ diseases in  
the parts that have been named, <sup>or hemorrhages from any part of the body,</sup> and let our  
Remedies be directed to remove its obstructions.  
These sh<sup>d</sup> be Laxs vs. - purges - frictions - &  
enemas. - I believe all its diseases &







Disorders are like those of the liver - produced by  
~~too much~~ having too much ~~too~~ to do - that is,  
 by the effect of depletion, particularly of, by  
 which means it is over distended - obstructed -  
 or ruptured & ~~of~~ <sup>as</sup> have said from Dr Baillie  
 that the Spleen will retain from 3 to 4 pounds  
 of blood without having its texture in the least  
 altered - But we often find it <sup>distended</sup> filled with double  
 that quantity of blood, or we see the effects of  
 it in ~~an~~ <sup>its</sup> enlargement to 7 or eight ~~pounds~~ <sup>times its</sup> ~~for~~  
 all ~~these cases~~ natural fire ~~of~~ <sup>is</sup> weight. In all  
 these cases - ~~then~~ there is reason to believe death  
 has been induced by the want of sufficient of.

if the disease has been originally an acute one.  
~~is an acute disease~~. Let no man hereafter deny  
 the use of the lancet. In doing so, he will  
 call in question ~~the~~ the Wisdom & goodness of the  
 Creator ~~in the formation of the~~  
 Spleen. ~~By the use of the lancet, he will follow~~  
~~the~~ ~~creature~~ ~~and~~ ~~when~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~hand~~ ~~of~~



The Remedies for its Obstructions  
& enlargements sh<sup>d</sup> be the same <sup>as</sup> for  
Hepatic Obstructions. Caustics to the  
liver have been found highly useful in  
the East Indies.

Dissections exhibit the following  
morbid appearances of this Viscus  
After Death. 1 great enlargement - 2  
Rupture - 3 ~~Rough~~ a diminished size.  
5 Schirrus. 6 preternatural Softness.  
7 Rough Suppuration - & I believe never  
mortification. —

Look well to Liver - suspect  
it in all Chron diseases - Remember  
Dull sensibility —